

*Whitehall*

**Municipal Borough of Flint.**



**Medical Officer's**  
**Annual Report ::**

**For the Year ending**  
**31st December, 1937**



# Municipal Borough of Flint.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the Borough  
Council of Flint.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

In the following pages I present to you my Report on the health of the Borough of Flint in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1937.

The following list gives the names, nature of appointment held, and qualifications of the Health Officers directly serving the Authority:—

Name and Address of Officer.	Description of Appointment.	Qualifications, etc.
Mr. J. Bibby Denny, Town Hall, Flint	...Clerk	
Dr. W. A. F. Twemlow, 33, Church Street, Flint	...Medical Officer (part-time)	...M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
Mr. W. J. Avery, Town Hall, Flint	...Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor	..M.S.I.A.,A.R.San.I., C.R.S.I. & S.I., J.E.B.

**Other Officers and Services.**—In my Report for 1936, I mentioned the several health services affecting the Borough which are provided by the County Council and certain voluntary bodies. All such services continued to operate throughout the year under review.

## SECTION A.

### Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

**Area.**—No change of boundary having occurred during the year, the area of the Borough remains at 6,243 statutory acres.

**Population.**—The figure declared by the Registrar-General as representing the estimated population of the area at mid-year 1937, namely, 12,890 persons, shows an increase of 400 persons on the corresponding figure for the previous year.

**Inhabited Houses.**—According to the Council's Rate Books, the number of inhabited houses in their area at the end of the year under report, was 3,638. The population density was 2.6 persons per statutory acre, and averaged 3.4 persons per house.

**Financial Conditions.**—In respect of the year beginning 1st April, 1937, the rateable value was £57,698, and the product of a penny rate £207. The corresponding figures for the previous year were, respectively, £54,812 and £205.

**Social Conditions.**—No appreciable change occurred during the year warranting mention under this head. As stated in my Report for last year, the chief industries in the area are the manufacture of artificial silk, the manufacture of paper and, it may be said, agriculture. Many of the residents are employed in the manufacture of tinplate and steel in the works of John Summers & Sons, Ltd., situated in a neighbouring district.

I am pleased to be able to report that the health of the residents has not been detrimentally affected by the industries carried on in the area or by unemployment.

**Vital Statistics.**—The following Tables furnish the vital statistics relative to the year. They also give, for purpose of comparison, the 'rates' for 1936:—

TABLE 1.—BIRTHS.

		Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1000 population.		Rate per 1000 total (live and still births).	
					1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.
Live Births—								
Legitimate	...	119	135	254	19.71	19.78	—	—
Illgitimate	...	1	6	7	.54	.32	—	—
Legit. & Illgit.		120	141	261	20.25	20.10	—	—
Stillbirths—								
Legitimate	...	8	5	13	—	—	47.27	83.63
Illgitimate	...	1	—	1	—	—	3.64	3.64
Legit. & Illgit.		9	5	14	—	—	50.91	87.27
All Births	...	129	146	275	21.33	22.02	—	—
(live & still)								

TABLE 2A.—DEATHS (General).

		Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1000 population.	
					1937.	1936.
All Ages (all Causes)	...	64	55	119	9.23	9.69

TABLE 2B.—DEATHS (General) ANALYSIS.

Cause.	Males.	Females.	Total
Heart Disease ... ..	15	14	29
Senility ... ..	11	5	16
Cancer ... ..	6	4	10
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ... ..	5	4	9
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	4	4	8
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc.	3	4	7
Violence (other than Suicide) ... ..	3	4	7
Other defined Diseases ... ..	3	3	6
Influenza ... ..	2	2	4
Tuberculosis (Respiratory system) ... ..	1	3	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	2	1	3
Bronchitis ... ..	1	1	2
Diabetes ... ..	—	2	2
Disease: ill-defined or causes unknown	2	—	2
Peptic Ulcer... ..	2	—	2
Suicide ... ..	1	1	2
Aneurysm ... ..	1	—	1
Appendicitis ... ..	1	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	1	—	1
Diphtheria ... ..	—	1	1
Puerperal Diseases (excluding Sepsis)... ..	—	1	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	1	1
All Causes ... ..	64	55	119

It will be seen from the foregoing Table that the deaths from Cancer (all ages) numbered 10; that no death occurred from Measles or (in children aged under 2 years) from Diarrhœa. There was, however, one death from Whooping Cough.

TABLE 3.—DEATHS (Childbirth).

Cause.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 (live and still births). 1937.	1936.
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	1	3.64	3.64

**Deaths (Infantile).—**The number of infants who died during 1937 before attaining the age of one year was 13 (5 males and 8 females). All were legitimately born.

TABLE 4.—DEATH RATES (Infantile).

(i.e., Infants under 1 year of age).

All Infants ... ..	Rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	49.81
Legitimate Infants... ..	Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	51.18
Illegitimate Infants... ..	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

**Sickness (Special Causes).**—With the exception of an epidemic of a somewhat mild form of Influenza at the commencement of the year, there was no cause of sickness specially noteworthy in the area, neither (as mentioned earlier in this Report) was there any evidence that the health of the people had been adversely affected by unemployment.

## SECTION B.

### General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

**Laboratory Facilities (General).**—There is no laboratory within the Borough available for public use, but specimens for bacteriological or pathological examination are usually sent to the laboratory at the Royal Infirmary, Chester. Tuberculosis: Specimens for examination are sent to the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association, under arrangements made by the County Council. Venereal Diseases: The laboratory work under this head is carried out, under arrangements made by the County Council, at the Royal Infirmary, Chester. Food and Drugs: The County Police take samples and send them to the County Analyst, Chester, for analysis and report.

**Ambulance Facilities.**—In my Report for 1936, I stressed the need for a publicly-owned ambulance. Such need is becoming increasingly felt with the industrial progress and development of the district and the consequent increase of traffic. The existing arrangements comprise the hire of motor vehicles for non-infectious cases, and a vehicle belonging to the Chester Isolation Hospital and an ambulance belonging to the St. Asaph Isolation Hospital for infectious cases proceeding to these respective hospitals.

**Nursing in the Homes.**—The Flintshire Nursing Association maintain one fully-trained Nurse (who is resident in the area) for general sick nursing, excluding midwifery. During the year ended 31st March, 1938, the Nurse paid 2,812 visits to patients. The cases attended were: General 47; Surgical 44; Pneumonia 10; Cancer 4; Gangrene 2; Influenza 1; Erysipelas 1; and Measles 1.

**Midwifery.**—The Borough was served by 9 domiciliary Midwives during the year.

**Treatment Centres and Clinics.**—The following is a list of the Centres and Clinics at which facilities for consultation and/or treatment are provided, and are available for the residents of the Borough:—



Clinic.	Situation.	Dates and Times of Opening.
<b>Tuberculosis</b>		
(Provided by the Welsh... Nat. Memorial Association under arrangements made by the County Council).	Cottage Hospital, Holywell. "Oaklands," Nr. Cross, Queensferry.	Every Tuesday, 2 p.m. Every Wednesday, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
<b>Venereal Diseases</b>		
(Under arrangements made by the County Council).	Royal Infirmary, Chester.	Monday, 5—7 p.m., Female. Wednesday, 5—7 p.m., Male. Thursday, 5—7 p.m., Female. Saturday, 12 noon— 2 p.m., Male.
<b>Ante-Natal</b>		
(Provided by County Council).	Tabernacle Schoolrooms, Bagillt. Old Council School, Hal- kyn St., Holywell.	1st & 3rd Tuesday of month, 12-30—2 p.m. 2nd & 4th Tuesday of month, 9-30 a.m.— 12 noon.
<b>Infant Welfare and Post Natal</b>		
(Provided by County Council).	Wesleyan Chapel, Chester Road, Flint. Tabernacle Schoolrooms, Bagillt.	Every Monday, 2-5 p.m. (Doctor attends 2nd & 4th Monday of month) Every Tuesday, 2-5 p.m. (Doctor attends 1st & 3rd Tuesday of month)
<b>General</b>		
Out-patients	...Cottage Hospital, Flint.	

**Hospitals (Public and Voluntary).—**There is only one Hospital within the area, namely, the Flint Cottage Hospital. This is voluntarily established and is served by four local medical practitioners in an honorary capacity. The following paragraph, extracted from the Annual Report of the Hospital for the year ended 30th April, 1938, gives particulars of the patients dealt with:—

"During the year 350 patients were admitted; 333 discharged, cured or greatly relieved; 8 transferred to other hospitals; 14 remaining in at the end of the year. There were 3 deaths, 205 operations (71 major) performed, and the average stay of the patients was 12 days. 120 patients attended for consultations with the Specialists who visit the Hospital and there were 425 out-patients' dressings.

These figures show an appreciable increase on last year."

Many cases from the district are also admitted to the Royal Infirmary, Chester, under arrangements made privately or through the Works' Hospital Schemes and the Deeside Hospitals Council's Penny-in-the-Pound Scheme.

**Public Assistance.**—There are two well-equipped Public Assistance Institutions, belonging to the County Council, situated within reasonable distance of the Borough, namely, those at Holywell and St. Asaph. In each of these provision is made for the hospital treatment of the sick.

**Maternity and Nursing Homes.**—The Council has no Institution of this kind under its control. However, I understand that Certificates of Registration under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927 (issued by the County Council), are held, in respect of their private homes, by the following Nurses, viz., Nurse Gladys Ellen Jones, Bryn Haul, Gadlys, Bagillt; Nurse P. A. Matthews, Pentre Bach, Bagillt; and Nurse B. A. Owen, 69, Fourth Avenue, Mount Pleasant, Flint.

Situated about six miles distant from the Borough (i.e., at Mancott Royal, Queensferry) there is an excellent Maternity Home, which is administered by the County Council. The accommodation at this Home is available for women from this area at a very moderate charge, or in necessitous cases, free of charge.

**Other Health Services.**—In addition to the several Services referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, facilities are provided by the County Council at neighbouring Clinics for Orthopædic treatment and, in the schools, for the Dental treatment of children.

The County Council is also responsible for the supervision of the mentally defective persons, the Welfare of the Blind, Infant Life Protection and Health Visiting. More detailed information regarding these Services were given in my Report for 1936.

## SECTION C.

### Sanitary Circumstances.

**Water and Water Supplies.**—During the year 1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938, the whole of the works for the supply of water from the Birkenhead Mains were completed. The Allt Vois Service Reservoir, which serves the Mount Pleasant district and the Flint Housing area, was put into service in the month of June, and the Fferm Service Reservoir was connected to the system in October, 1937.

The existing sources of supply have been preserved. Water from Coed Onn supplied, to a great extent, the eastern portion of the Borough along, and adjacent to, the main coast road.



In the Bagillt area the existing sources, namely, the Graig Reservoir, Ffynnon Rhedyn Reservoir and Garreg Lydan Reservoir, are all connected to the new mains conveying the Birkenhead water, and these sources are, when necessary, supplemented from the new mains. The supply of Birkenhead water, which was laid in the Bagillt area by the Holywell Rural District Council, is also preserved and is utilised to supply the higher levels.

The system of mains now distributes the water to practically all parts of the Borough.

Samples were taken during the year, and on being submitted to bacteriological examination and chemical analysis were, without exception, found to be satisfactory. Arrangements have now been made for the Public Analyst to take samples of water for analysis and report as frequently as he considers necessary, at the time of the report, a bacteriological analysis of each source monthly and a chemical analysis bi-monthly.

**Drainage and Sewerage.**—In connection with their proposed scheme for the Sewerage and the disposal of sewage for Bagillt and Oakenholt areas, the Council engaged the services of Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons, of Victoria Street, Westminster, as Consulting Engineers. The Engineers are now preparing their report, and it is hoped that this will be the first step towards the final abatement of a really grave nuisance.

**Rivers and Streams.**—The Council's Officers have paid due regard to the prevention of pollution of the three brooks in the area. The brooks referred to are respectively that passing through Nant-y-Fflint, one (with a small tributary) running from Pen-y-Glyn to Oakenholt, and the other, known as Northop Brook, running from near Rhosesmor to Oakenholt.

**Closet Accommodation.**—There were nine conversions of pail closets to water closets, disposed of by means of septic tank and filter beds. The added area of the Borough is still largely on the conservancy system, and a weekly collection of pails is carried out by a modern sealed tank on a motor chassis. The paragraph dealing with Drainage and Sewerage should be read in connection with this matter.

**Public Cleansing.**—The Council have in use two motor lorries, modern in type, for the collection of house refuse. They also possess another vehicle adaptable for refuse collecting or for the emptying of cesspools and pail closets. A weekly collection of refuse is thereby satisfactorily obtained. The refuse is disposed of by means of the controlled tipping system.

**Sanitary Inspection.**—The Council's Sanitary Inspector dealt effectively and promptly with all sanitary defects found during the course of routine and special inspections. Particulars of these inspections, and information as to the action taken, are given in the tabular statement by the Sanitary Inspector which appears later in this Report.

**Shops.**—Several shops were inspected during the year, but no case necessitating action under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, was found.

**Smoke Abatement.**—No action was necessary during the year in this connection.

**Swimming Pools, Etc.**—There is still no swimming bath (publicly or privately owned) in the area. As mentioned in my last Report, however, a portion of the foreshore has been specially marked off for the use of bathers.

**Eradication of Bed Bugs.**—During the year one Council house was found to be slightly affected and was successfully treated with Zaldecide (a proprietary insecticide). Three private houses were also similarly treated, with success. The property of tenants moved to Council houses is conveyed in sealed vans, and treated with HCN in transit. This work is carried out by a contractor.

Any cases of uncleanness or infestation discovered during the weekly visit of the Housing Manager is reported to the Sanitary Inspector, who immediately visits the house concerned and arranges for the immediate treatment of the property.

**Disposal of the Dead.**—The Council have acquired a field at the Old London Road, Flint, above the Aber Works, with the sanction of the Ministry of Health, for the purpose of a burial ground. They have also been negotiating for the transference of the New Brighton Cemetery, Bagillt, from the Trustees of the Nonconformist Churches, to be held for the same purpose by the Council.

**Schools.**—At each inspection the sanitary conditions of the Schools in the area were found to be satisfactory. I am pleased to report that, in all matters affecting the health of the children, I work in close collaboration with the County's School Medical Officer.

The Schools mentioned in the following list were closed, for the periods shown, by the School Medical Officer, as a measure toward the prevention of the spread of epidemic sickness:—

School.	Nature of Epidemic.	Period of Closure.	
		From	To
Bagillt Council Mixed ...	Influenza	28/1/37 ...	8/2/37
Bagillt Council Infants ...	do.	27/1/37 ...	8/2/37
Bagillt Merllyn Council Mixed ...	do.	28/1/37 ...	8/2/37
Bagillt N.P. Infants ...	do.	25/1/37 ...	8/2/37
Flint Council ...	do.	25/1/37 ...	8/2/37
Flint N.P. ...	do.	25/1/37 ...	8/2/37
Flint Muspratt Memorial ...	do.	25/1/37 ...	8/2/37
Flint R.C. ...	do.	25/1/37 ...	8/2/37
Flint Central ...	do.	26/1/37 ...	8/2/37
Flint Mountain Council ...	do.	25/1/37 ...	1/2/37

**Controllable Premises and Workshops.**—The sanitary arrangements of the workshops, etc. in the area were found, on inspection, to be generally satisfactory. There is no underground sleeping room in the Borough, nor is there any van, tent or shed of the type which needs official supervision. Rag flock is not manufactured in the area, nor is there any offensive trade, the conduct of which needs supervision.

**Factories, Workshops, Etc.**—Factories and workshops were inspected in compliance with the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. as follows:—Factories 16 inspections, Workshops 48 inspections, Workplaces (other than out-workers' premises) 28 inspections. Total inspections 92. No occasion arose out of these inspections necessitating the issue of written notices or the prosecution of proprietors. Four instances of "want of cleanliness" were found, but these were all promptly remedied voluntarily.

## SECTION D.—Housing.

The following is an epitome of the work done under this heading during the year:—

### 1.—Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 103
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 294
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... nil.
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose nil.
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 97

- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... .. 6

## 2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

- Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... .. 6

## 3.—Action under Statutory powers during the year.

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... .. nil.  
 (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:  
 (a) By owners ... .. nil.  
 (b) By local authority in default of owners ... nil.

- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. 1  
 (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:  
 (a) By owners ... .. 1  
 (b) By local authority in default of owners ... nil.

- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... .. 86  
 (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... .. nil.

- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... .. 1  
 (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. nil.



#### 4.—Housing Act, 1935. Overcrowding.

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end  
of the year ... .. 185
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein ... .. 185
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... .. 740
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding during the  
year ... .. nil.
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved  
during the year ... .. 99
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases... 908
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses  
have again become overcrowded after the local  
authority have taken steps for the abatement  
of overcrowding ... .. nil.
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding  
conditions upon which the Medical Officer of  
Health may consider it desirable to report ... nil.

The more serious cases of overcrowding in the Flint district of the Borough were re-housed in the new Council houses in the Drefflan Estate. The existing can, in the main, be considered theoretical, rather than actual, cases of overcrowding. They consist, except in one or two instances, of families of four and five persons living in two-bedroomed houses.

A large number of the overcrowded families remaining in the Bagillt district are living in houses which are the subject of Clearance Orders, and these will be re-housed in accommodation which is now in course of erection. When this is done it will be possible to say that extreme cases of overcrowding are non-existent in the Borough.

### SECTION E.

#### Inspection and Supervision of Food.

**Milk and Milk Supplies.**—In accordance with the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, all cowsheds, milkshops and dairies were visited frequently during the year. Part IV. of the above-mentioned Order and the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, are administered in the area by the County Council.



**Meat and Other Foods.**—Close supervision was exercised throughout the year over all premises where food is prepared, handled or sold, viz., bakehouses, shops, slaughter-houses, stalls and vehicles. Conditions generally were found to be satisfactorily sanitarily and, I am pleased to say, proprietors readily acted on advice given to remedy the very few defects which it was found necessary to bring to their notice.

The following Table gives the figures representing the work carried out in connection with the inspection of carcasses of meat, and the action taken in consequence of such inspections:—

### CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (ex- cluding Cows).	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known) ...	Not recorded.				
Number inspected ... ..	Not recorded.				
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	All carcasses inspected show a marked freedom from disease, with the except- tion of the livers of sheep and lambs, which show a tendency to slight in- fection by distoma hepaticum and a certain number of cystic infections, prob- able due to the prevalence of marsh pasture lands.				
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis					
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	In a few isolated instances, the sub-maxillary lymph- atic glands of pigs were infected and the heads condemned.				
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	Not recorded.				

**Adulteration, Etc.**—Under arrangements made by the County Council, officers of the County Constabulary take samples of foods and drugs, and submit them to the Public Analyst for analysis and report. Such reports are submitted to the County Council's Public Health Committee and appropriate action is taken against defaulters.

**Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.**—There being no laboratory in the Borough, samples would be sent to an outside laboratory should occasion arise.

**Nutrition.**—Advice as to suitable diets is given at the Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Centres by the County Council's Medical Officers.

All the Schools in the area are supplied with pasteurised milk under the "Milk in Schools Scheme," and parents are increasingly recognising the value of this in relation to the physical fitness of the children.

**Shell-Fish (Molluscan).**—Complaints were received from Manchester and Leicester concerning the supply of Shell-fish from an address within the Borough. Investigation, however, revealed that the supply complained of was collected from beds outside the jurisdiction of the Council. The Authority for the district concerned was duly informed.

## SECTION F.

### Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis).

It will be observed from the following Table that 73 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year. This figure is 17 less than that of 1936. While there was an increase in number of cases of Diphtheria, viz., 15 as against 8 for 1936; the number of cases of Scarlet Fever was only 15 in comparison with 50 cases which occurred in 1936:—

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Name of Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	15	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	15	13	1
Enteric Fever*... ..	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	6	1	—
Pneumonia ... ..	29	—	8

Other diseases generally notifiable—

Erysipelas	...	...	...	5	...	—	...	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	3	...	—	...	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	1
Other diseases notifiable locally—Nil.								
TOTALS	...	...	...	73	...	14	...	10

\* Including Paratyphoid.

The following Table gives an analysis of the cases shown in Column (2) of the foregoing Table:—

#### ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Number of Cases notified as having occurred among persons of the ages immediately below specified.														Total
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65			
Diphtheria	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	3	...	5	...	1	...	15	
Erysipelas	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	
Ophthalmia															
Neonatorum	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Pneumonia	...	5	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	5	...	4	...	29	
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	...	2	1	...	...	...	15	
TOTALS	...	9	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	14	...	5	...	73	

**Isolation.**—When necessary, cases are sent to the Chester Borough Isolation Hospital, Sealand, and to the St. Asaph Isolation Hospital (controlled by the St. Asaph Joint Hospital Board). Negotiations are in progress with a view to entering into agreement with the St. Asaph Joint Hospital Board for the reception of all cases from the Borough of Flint at the St. Asaph Isolation Hospital.

Neither the Schick Test (for Diphtheria) nor the Dick Test (for Scarlet Fever) were used during the year.

Anti-toxin was promptly used in all cases of Diphtheria, and the cost of the same was met by the Borough Council.

**Prevention of Blindness.**—The Council has adopted no scheme but, as mentioned elsewhere in this Report, the County Council are responsible for the Welfare of the Blind in the area. The officers of the Chester Blind Welfare Society supervise, and visit frequently, all blind persons in this area and, I understand, bring to the notice of the County Council the case of any person suffering from any eye defect likely to lead to blindness.

**Tuberculosis.**—No action was found necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1926; Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1935; or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Cases notified, and deaths which occurred, during 1937.											
Age-Groups.		New Cases.					Deaths.				
		Resp'tory.		Non-Resp'tory.		Total Cases.	Resp'tory.		Non-Resp'tory.		Total Cases.
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	...	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
25	...	2	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
35	...	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
45	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
55	...	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
65 & upwards		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		5	9	0	0	14	0	2	0	0	2

Both cases who died had been duly notified.

**General.**—Steady progress continued in the improvement of the health of the Borough, as will be seen from the comparisons made in the following Table:—

	1935	1936	1937
Statutory Acres ... ..	6,243	6,243	6,243
Population (Est. at Mid-year)...	12,000	12,490	12,890
Inhabited Houses ... ..	3,300	3,602	3,638
Financial—Rateable Value ...	£53,370	£54,812	£57,689
Product of Penny Rate	£196	£205	£207
Live Births—Number ... ..	230	251	261
Rate ... ..	19.17	20.10	20.25
Deaths—Number ... ..	136	121	119
Rate ... ..	11.33	9.69	9.23

Such results as these are extremely gratifying, and I must state that their achievement is largely due to the whole-service of the Officers and the co-operation of you as a Council. I therefore desire to express my sincere thanks to you and to your Sanitary Inspector and administrative Staff for invaluable assistance throughout the year.

I am pleased also to be able to say that the public are becoming more and more appreciative of the several health services operating in the area.

I remain, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Very faithfully yours,

**W. A. F. TWEMLOW,**

33, Church Street,  
Flint, August, 1938.

Medical Officer of Health.

# SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

## SECTION D.—Housing.

Nature of Inspections made.	Number	Notices served.		Result of Service of Notices.		
		Statutory	Informal	Complied with	Remaining in hand	Prosecutions Instituted Pending
1. Dwelling Houses ... (General Inspections)	36	...	6	...	...	...
2. Cellar Dwellings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Back-to-Back Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Tents, Vans, Sheds ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
5. Courts, Yards, Passages...	2	...	2	2	...	...
6. Privy Middens, Earth or Pail Closets ...	19	...	11	11	...	...
7. Cesspools ...	16	...	2	2	...	...
8. House Drainage— New Houses and Existing ...	152	1	3	4	...	...
9. Ditches and Watercourses ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
10. Offensive Accumulations ...	1	...	1	1	...	...
11. The Keeping of Animals (Public Health Act, 1875, sec. 91 (c) )	2	...	2	2	...	...
12. Offensive Trades ...	...	...	...	...	...	...















